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The People's Press.

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From the New York Express (Supplement)

Campaign Texts.

The Truth About the Republican Party

Why a Vote for Hayes is a Vote for Grant.

The Single Issue.

Every Republican Convention, State and National, held since Gen. Grant became President, has endorsed his Administration, with all its crimes and corruptions in the fullest terms. The Ohio Convention which presented Gov. Hayes as a candidate, endorsed the Administration; the National Convention, which adopted Gov. Hayes as a Candidate, endorsed the Administration; Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, endorsed these endorsements. What that Administration was, these records show.

VERY LITTLE RECORD, AND NONE OF IT GOOD.

R. B. Hayes was a member of the 39th and 40th Congresses. During that time he distinguished himself only by his votes for subsidies and jobs. March 2, 1867, he voted for a bill making extra allowance to contractors for ironclads, which the Secretary of the Navy testified was backed by one of the strongest lobbies he had ever seen. The allowances were in addition to others already made by a Government Board. Mr. Hayes voted against the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill; against the motion to lay on the table; and in favor of this bill. An allowance was made under this bill amounting to $250,000, half of which went to Robeson's friend Secor. Logan and Schenck put through the House a bill restoring the iron clad *Comanche* to its builders, by which $179,000 was taken from the Treasury. The bill was denounced on the floor by Mr. Spaulding, but Mr. Hayes voted for it. Seventeen acts, making grants of public lands to corporations, passed the House during Hayes' membership, but on only seven were the Democratic minority able to force a yea and nay vote. On all seven Mr. Hayes is recorded in favor of these bills, and never by speech or vote against them. The amount of land accruing to the Union, Central and Kansas Pacific road under these grants was 35,000,000 acres, an area almost equal to the whole of New England, and the amount of Government bonds issued to them was $64,000,000. All of these bills were opposed, and most of them openly denounced, without effect on Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes' only speech was made in explanation of his favorable action on the Boligny claim which had been adjudged null and void by the Supreme Court twenty-four years before. Mr. Washburne (Rep.) of Wisconsin, offered a bill directing a suspension of the law, and said that a more fraudulent claim was never presented to Congress.

WM. A. WHEELER'S JOBS.

When the honest Republicans of the House presented resolutions in 1861 extending the investigations of the corruptions of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, Wm. A. Wheeler voted to lay the resolutions on the table, raised a technical point of order to defeat the resolutions, and voted against their final passage. The investigation showed fraud everywhere in the War Department, in which the firm of E. D. Morgan, now Republican candidate for Governor of New York, was largely involved. The frauds were committed in the purchase of army supplies, cattle, horses, mules, blankets, &c. Simon Cameron is now Chairman of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, and headed the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati, and decided the nomination of Gov. Hayes. In the 41st and 42d Congresses, Mr. Wheeler was Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Wheeler favored every job of the Pacific Railroad corruptionists during that time, and opposed every effort to hold them to proper accountability. In the second session of the 41st Congress, Mr. Wheeler carried through ten bills in the interests of the Pacific railroads. In the same session he advocated a resolution largely increasing the Northern Pacific Railroad land grants, but claimed that he did not know how many acres of land were granted. It was strenuously opposed, but was forced through by Mr. Wheeler, Speaker Blaine assisting him by his rulings. Mr. Wheeler also reported a bill granting Goat Island to the Western Pacific Railroad for its terminus. The Island was to be given outright, although it was considered worth $5,000,000 in cash. Mr. Knott moved an amendment, requiring the company to pay $2,000,000 for the Island, and another offered $2,500,000. It was denounced on all sides as a shameless job. The bill was rejected, but was revived again in 1872 by Mr. Wheeler, and was passed in the House, but beaten in the Senate by the adoption of a resolution by the House, offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, recalling the bill. The Credit Mobilier was then fresh, and Mr. Wheeler did not dare resist. Mr. Wheeler fostered Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad and passed the bill. In the 42d Congress, he opposed the proposition to compel the Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the Government such sums as were due from them, amounting to many million dollars. In the 43rd Congress Mr. Wheeler was made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and defeated the proposition to make the Louisville & Portland Canal free of all tolls and charges, except those necessary to pay current expenses. In this, however, he was overruled by the Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN CREDIT MOBILIER.

By means of the Credit Mobilier, $50,000,000 were stolen in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Under the Acts of 1862 and 1864, the Union Pacific Road obtained 12,000,000 acres of land, and guaranteed bonds amounting to $111,000,000. The total cost to the railroad company of the three construction contracts—Hoxie's, Ames' and Davis'—was $93,546,287; the total cost to the contractors was $50,720,958, making total profit to the contractors $48,825,328. Shares of this enormously profitable stock were distributed among prominent members of the House and Senate to aid legislation. Among those who had transactions in it were Dawes, Wilson, Scofield, Garfield, Logan, Harlan, Patterson, Colfax, all Republicans. The Republican House whitewashed them all, making scapegoats of Oakes Ames (Republican) and James Brooks, the only Democrat involved.

WHAT THE CARPET-BAGGERS HAVE STOLEN.

In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Alabama was $6,221,186. In 1872 its total debt and contingent liabilities amounted to $32,926,967; total increase, $26,705,781. The actual debt of Arkansas in 1865 was $4,527,879; its total debt and contingent liabilities in 1871 amounted to $19,751,265; total increase, $15,223,386. In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Florida was $1,307,617; in 1872 the total debt, actual and contingent, was $16,556,072; increase, $15,185,455. In 1865 the actual and adjusted debt of Georgia was $5,706,560; in 1872 the total debt, actual and contingent, was $38,618,750; increase, $32,912,250. The Democratic administration has since reduced its actual liabilities to $8,000,000 and brought its bonds, which at one time could hardly be sold for any price, above par. In Louisiana, in 1865, the actual and adjusted debt was $13,357,999; the total debt and contingent liabilities in 1872 amounted to $41,864,473: increase, $28,506,474. In Mississippi the actual and adjusted debt in 1865 amounted to $919,767; in 1871 it was $2,284,216: increase $1,367,449. In North Carolina, the debt and liabilities amounted in 1868 to $15,779,945: in 1872 to $34,887,467; increase in four years, $19,107,522. In South Carolina, the actual and adjusted debt in 1865 was 13,038,964; the total actual and adjusted debt in 1871, was $22,480,914; increase, $9,441,950. The actual and contingent debt of Tennessee, in 1866, was $26,777,347, and in 1872, $32,054,476; increase, $5,277,129. In Texas, the actual and adjusted debt, in 1865 was $328,866; the total contingent and prospective debt in 1872 was $12,954,887, being an increase of $12,629,621. The debt of Virginia increased from $41,000,000 in 1865 to $47,000,000 in 1871, the small increase being due to the short-lived power of the carpet-baggers. The total increase of the debt of the Southern States since the war, is $172,685,940.

WHAT MR. WHEELER'S RAILROADS HAVE GOT.

The bonds issued to Pacific Railroads by Republican Congresses which are now outstanding amount to $64,623,512; and the amount of interest paid by the United States, allowing for repayment by transportation of mails, &c., amounts to $25,171,013.

FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS SPENT BY GRANT.

From March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861, or 72 years, the entire net ordinary expenses of the Government were $1,581,706,195; from June 30, 1861, to June 30 1875 or fourteen years, they amounted, exclusive of the public debt, to $5,220,250,759. The net ordinary expenses in the ten yeaas of peace since 1865, are $2,034,233,412. The total expenditures of the six years of President Grant's administration, ending with June 30, 1875, $4,008,438,461.

GRANT'S ARMY OF EMPLOYEES.

The number of civil employees under President Buchanan was 44,527; under Lincoln in 1863, when the war was at its height, 47,375; under Grant in 1869, 54,267; under Grant in 1878, 86,560; under Grant in 1876, 102,250.

FIVE MILLIONS OF DEFALCATIONS.

The amount of defalcations under President Grant's Administration has been, by postmasters, $373,371; by marshals, 249,260; by sundry public officers, $265,713; by collectors of internal revenue, $2,312,544; by navy officers, $623,208; by army officers, $784,553, &c., &c.; total number of defaulters, 649; total of defalcations, $5,500,595.

A COSTLY INDIAN POLICY.

The total expenditure for the support of the Indians during the six years preceding the war was $21,379,298. The total expenditures for the first six years of the present administration, during which the Indians were fewer in number, was $40,925,488. The annual average before the war was $3,563,216; the annual average under Grant is $6,820,914. The annual excess under Grant is $3,257,697; the total excess for the six years under Grant is $19,546,189, or nearly the whole sum expended in the support of the Indians in the six years before the war. In the first year of Grant's administration, the expenses were only $3,400,938, but a little less than the average of the six years before the war; but in the following year the expenses leaped up to $7,425,997, and have since held substantially that figure. The expenses of last year were the greatest of all, being $8,384,656, more than the entire State taxes of the State of New York.

WHAT THE DISTRCT RING ACCOMPLISHED.

The municipal expenses of the District of Columbia from July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1876, were $42,687,097. The amount expended in improving less than one-half the streets of Washington in the past five years was $29,972,012. $10,000,000 worth of this work has already gone to ruin and must be replaced. The present debt of the District is $24,121,852, the value of the real esate in the District only $99,452,684. The population is 150,900, and the debt averages $166 to every man woman and child. It amounts to 27 per cent. of the entire taxable real estate. In January, 1875, property to the amount of $13,213,011, has been sold for taxes.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The cost of all public buildings, including custom houses, court houses, post offices, &c., purchased and built by the United States, between 1789—1860, or 71 years, was $28,640,170. The cost between 1860 and 1876, or 15 years, was $51,164,978. The excess is $22,524,807; the average annual expense before Republican ascendency, $403,382; average since, $3,410,998. The supervising architect, Mr. Mullett, was an intimate friend of President Grant and Boss Shepherd. Shepherd was given the contract for all the roofing, plumbing, and gas-fitting in all public buildings, both new and old, and his workmen were sent from Washington to all parts of the country. Their pay began at the time they left Washington and continued until their return, their travelling expenses were paid by the Government, and all material purported to be shipped from Washington was charged to the Government at so-called wholesale prices. Shepherd was paid 15 per cent. on the total of all these expenses, and 10 per cent. besides for the use of his patents. The roofing, plumbing and gas-fitting of the Portland (Oregon) Custom House was done in this way by Shepherd, and the wages of the workmen for their whole absence was paid in the way just stated.

ROBINSON'S INCOME AND HOW IT GREW.

Mr. Robeson became Secretary of the Navy in 1869, and was then very poor. The income which he testified to under oath in '63, was $492; in '64, $535; in '69, the year of his appointment, $1,000. In a few months he had accounts in five banks, aggregating $467,546. The books of Messrs. A. G. Cattell & Co., show that a close business intimacy began with Mr. Robeson when he was appointed. E. G. Cattell sold his influence with Mr. Robeson to many naval contractors, demanding as his price 5 per cent. on the total amount of the contract. The investigating committee could not discover all such cases, but they did discover 18 cases in which the contracts amounted to $7,211,029; from 7 of these contractors, Cattell received $48,500; from one of these dealers many private purchases were made by the Secretary and his wife, the bills being settled by Cattell. One contractor testified that he paid Cattell $37,000. Various witnesses testified that Robeson was well informed of the payments to the Cattells, and many telegrams and letters placed in evidence showed that the most cordial intimacy existed between them. Secretary Robeson ordered paid claims, which had been rejected by Secretary Welles, one of the most upright of Secretaries, amounting to $789,590. Among these was the famous Secor claim, which was paid, although the Secors had formerly accepted $115,000, in full discharge of the claim. These claims were put through by attorneys, most of them intimate with Robeson. The failure of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., in 1873 threatened the safety of the branch house in London. Secretary Robeson, in order to help the Cookes and Cattells, advanced $1,110,000 to the London house four days after the failure of the house in New York. The entire amount went to the firm, and not to pay drafts of paymasters in foreign ports, as was claimed. $700,000 of this amount has never been recovered. The naval investigation showed that Mr. Robeson expended fully $1,000,000 a year for political purposes in navy yards, keeping sometimes as many as 12,000 men on hand. The expenditures of the Navy Department since Robeson's appointment have been $210,037,481. The result of all this expenditure is that, in the words of Admiral Porter: "Our navy, taken as a whole, is worth nothing;" and in this view the testimony of every prominent naval officer agrees. The House has directed the Judiciary Committee to report whether Robeson should not be impeached, but he is still retained in the Cabinet.

HAYES'S MAKERS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Gov. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati chiefly by the supporters of Morton and Cameron, aided by the influence of President Grant. Gov. Hayes' chief point in his letter of acceptance was his promise of a civil service reform. Whether he will attempt to fulfil his promise depends upon the men to whom he owes his nomination. All of them are distinguished opponents of civil service reform. Morton pronounces ours "the best civil service on the planet," and has declared that the life tenure of office, now proposed by Gov. Hayes, 'would form a privileged class that would revolutionize the fundamental principles of this Government."—Senator Cameron, whose son the present Secretary of War, decided Hayes' nomination at Cincinnati, said in the Senate, that "this Government of ours is as well conducted now as it ever was since its beginning, and better than any other Government in the world." He says:

"This cry of reform comes from the party in the minority. It is ridiculous to suppose that Senators can be prevented from acting as citizens. I am for leaving this thing as it has been." Every message and every inaugural speech of President Grant, and every National Republican platform since 1868, has promised civil service reform, but no step has ever been taken but that of the appointment of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, which was speedily abandoned, and only three Secretaries who have distinguished themselves as reformers—Cox. Bristow and Jewell—were ignominiously discharged from the Cabinet.

BELKNAP.

In 1872 a New York paper published the evidence of Gen. Hazen, showing that post traders were compelled to pay large sums for their appointments, the paper inferring openly that the money went to Belknap. The testimony was brought to President Grant's attention, but he declined to take any action on it In March, 1876, the Democratic House obtained proof of Belknap's guilt, and he was impeached, the President accepting his resignation "with great regret," and thereby enabling him to escape conviction. Twenty-five Republican Senators and one Democratic voted for his acquittal. His counsel took the ground that Gen. Belknap had accepted presents just as Gen. Grant had done, and argued that he had not acted any more criminally than the rest of them. The testimony showed that two of Belknap's office-brokers made at least $20,000 each, for securing a half-dozen appointments in one case charging $1,000 for an introduction to him. From Marsh Belknap received fully $20,000, as his half of the blackmail levied on Evans. Within a fortnight after this disclosure, the Ohio State Convention, which prepresented Gov. Hayes for the Presidency, eulogized the Administration in the highest terms, and the same action has been taken by every Republican State and National Convention before and since. Eleven of the post traders who testified, paid $10,000 in 1872 to help re-elect Grant, and one of them admitted having paid assessments within the present year.

ORVIL AND ULYSSES GRANT.

This organized business in post tradership was carried on by others than Belknap. Orvil Grant, the President's brother, received information from the President of imminent changes in post tradership and Indian agencies, and was able to sell his influence to applicants, and in this way obtained large interests in a dozen or so posts into which he put no capital, but from which he derived usually one-third of the profits. These facts were admitted by Orvil Grant in his testimony. That the President probably understood the use which his brother made of his information may be inferred from his own action in a similar case. In 1867, when he was General of the army and had the appointment of post-traders, a relative, W. D. W. Bernard, asked an appointment for one Barrow, stating in writing to Gen. Grant, that Barrow was to give him one-third of the annual profits for his influence. Barrow was appointed. This is shown by testimony before the House Committee on War Expenditures.

BOARDING BABCOCK'S DOG.

Among Gen. Babcock's bills as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, paid out of the U. S. Treasury, was one of $30, for the board of his dog, and four bills of $173.50, $169.15, $556, and $215 respectively, all for repairing and painting his carriages. The total cost to the United States of boarding Gen. Babcock's dog up to date has been $500. He also rented handsome rooms, built stables, and maintained horses and carriages. The contingent expenses of his predecessors were limited to $250 per annum. He also furnished bouquets to the Ring, with larger decorations for parties. His books show charges for skeletons of 1,223 flower baskets, 224 wreaths, 173 crosses, 72 vases, anchors, &c., *ad libitum*.

A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

Gen. O. O. Howard, a Republican still in good standing, was proved by investigations to have abstracted from the appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, of which he was the head, $500,000 for Howard University, of which he was a'so the head; to have sold university land improperly, and taken church bonds in payment, &c.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Raleigh News.

STARTLING REVELATIONS!

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF EX-GOV. HOLDEN.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STEPHENS MURDER.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE KIRK WAR—HOW MATERIAL WAS GOT FOR THE OUTRAGE MILL—REPUBLICAN RASCALITY AT RALEIGH AND WASHINGTON

TESTIMONY OF REV. C. T. BAILEY.

The following statement was taken by the special correspondent of the Raleigh *News* from Major John W. Scott, of Haywood, one of the worthiest, best known citizens of Chatham county, Thursday night at Sanford, Moore county.

Major Scott told our correspondent that on Wednesday night, at the hotel in Cameron, Moore county, Rev. C. T. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, published in this city, (Raleigh,) made in substance, the following statement in the presence of several gentlemen: That Ex-Gov. W. W. Holden had on several occasions confessed to him (Bailey) that the Republican party was responsible for the

MURDER OF J. W. STEPHENS,

of Caswell county.

Mr. Bailey said that the first time that Gov. Holden made this confession to him was on the tran on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad about twe years ago, while en route to the Baptist State Convention at Fayetteville. He (Holden) said that the reason that Stephens was made war with was that he (Stephens) had threatened to expose the rascalities of the Republican party. That at that time it was doubtful whether the Republican party could carry North Carolina and many of the Northern States in 1870, and to effect this it was necessary to keep up the

BLOODY SHIRT ISSUE.

The leaders of the Republican party at Wishington consulted with the leaders of that paty in this State, Gov. Holden and others, and forced upon the Republican party of the State the Holden-Kirk war, even at the risk of losing North Carolina in order to save the States of the North. The plans of the Radical party, in the Kirk war, said Governor Holden toMr. Bailey, were only partially carried out. The portion of the plan not carried out was to

HANG JUDGE KERR,

D. Roan and other prominent Democrats.

Holden also said to Mr. Bailey that the authorities at Washington consulted four or five Federal Judges as to whether those arrested under ku klux charges could be lawfully convicted under the existing laws. Their answer was that such convictions could not be constitutionally obtained. Judge H. L. Bond of the United States Circuit Court, was then consulted and upon his pledge to carry out the wishes of the government in the matter, in every particular, he was transferred from Maryland to North Carolina by order of President Grant. Governor Holden then went on to state that he had been promised a

CABINET OFFICE,

the Secretaryship of the Interior, if he succeeded in carrying out the wishes and designs of the Republican leaders at Washington.

The reason Governor Holden gave for not exposing these things publicly at that time was that his life would have been in danger and he would have been sacrificed as was Stephens.

The reason he (Holden) assigned for the stop of the Kirk war, was the release of the prisoner by order of Judge G. W. Brooks, of the United States District Court, and the danger of evidence fastening the murder of J. W. Stephens upon the

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This confession on the part of Holden, Mr. Baley said to Major Scott and the other gentlemn, was to induce him (Mr. Bailey) to use his influence to get the Legislature to remove his (Hilden's) disabilities incurred by reason of his impeachment and conviction. Mr. Bailey conseted to do this upon his (Holden's) sacred promise never to have anything to do with potics.

Mr. Bailey further stated that Gov. Holden has been to him several times during the past two years and repeated the above-mentioned statements, and

TEARS IN HIS EYES

reiterated his declaration of penitence and promises to eschew politics and other temptations likely to lead him into error.

Mr. Bailey further stated to these gentlemen (Messrs. Scott and the others) that he considered himself relieved from his obligations of secrecy by Holden's utter disregard of his

SACRED PROMISE

in regard to politics.

The above is a simple and unvarnished statement of what Major J. W. Scott told our special correspondent, E. Conklin, at Sanford, Sept. 27, telling him that he got the facts direct from Rev. C. T. Bailey. Now let Mr. Bailey be heard in the matter. He is at present absent from the city.

We published Mr. Bailey's card last week.

An Indian Toilet.

No dandy of civilization is more fastidious in regard to his "make up" than a young warrior or "buck," as he is called on the plains, whether in preparing for the war-path, a big feast, or an important council.

The work of the toilet of an Indian warrior is always performed by the squaw, who takes pride in adorning the person of her own particular "brave" in the highest style of savage art. Generally the first stage of the proceeding is the painting of the face. This is an affair of the greatest importance. In winter, black appears to be the favorite color; in summer, reds and yellows are regarded as the fashionable tints. Paint serves a double purpose in an Indian toilet; while it adorns the face, it covers up the accumulated dirt, and saves the disagreeable necessity of washing. As a rule Indians have an instinctive dislike to water, either as a beverage or for washing, and thus their faces are covered with alternate layers or crusts of dirt and paint. They say the paint preserves the skin, and keeps it from peeling off. The colors are kept in receptacles of horn, curiously carved and otherwise decorated, and they are always hung ready for use, in every tent or lodge. The manner of decoration varies, of course with individual taste. For the mere purpose of preserving the skin, a general wash of black in winter and vermillion in summer will serve; but on extraordinary occasions the face is generally streaked with dashes of different colors, which is supposed to have very fine effect.

Brownlow's Indictment of the Republican Party.

In a letter to Rev. Dr. Bartlett, President of the Maryville College, in reference to the Civil Rights Bill, then pending in the United States Senate, published in June, 1874, Senator Brownlow says:

"In no State is the negro deprived of full and equal protection beyond the law; but in several Southern States like South Carolina, the white man has no rights which the negro is bound to respect."

He says, in all the Southern States the negro has equal facilities for education with the white race, at the public expense, "though he does not pay one-tenth of one per cent on the dollar of the taxes which are collected to support the schools."

Again, he says: The iniquitous bill (civil rights) does not affect Davis, Toombs, and the leaders of the South. It is, in reality, a war upon the hundreds of thousands of destitute widows and orphans of the South."

This Republican chief thinks the Republican wing of his party will steal. Hear him on that point; it has a Democratic ring to it. He says: "Since the war ended, in several of the Southern States the ignorant colored officials and white adventurers, particularly the latter, have stolen everything that was portable, everything that could be carried off. The public buildings of charity, the Orphan, Blind and Insane Asylums are left, but the means for their support are wanting. The buildings would have been stolen, but the thieves could not put them in a bank vault or carry them in their pockets. The land could not be carried away, but has been rendered worthless by taxation."

The Law of Horse Hire.

A great deal of trouble has always resulted in the livery business on account of a lack of knowledge as to the law governing disputed points, when a simple knowledge of such things would tend greatly to reduce the number of law suits and consequent ill-feeling therefrom. It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey the party letting, warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance a horse hired for a saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highway men, when travelling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute, these decisions may be interesting.

We hear a good story on one of our candidates for Stokes County Sheriff. The candidate, whether a merchant or not we have a delicacy in saying, lately stopped to talk with a man, who, with his two daughters, was pulling fodder, and the candidate, in order to keep alongside of him, commenced pulling the fodder in the row he was walking in. When he got fairly settled to it, the farmer says:

"Excuse me a minute while I step over to the house—you just knock along with the girls here," and he left.

At this the girls just made fodder fly, going down the rows in double-quick time. The candidate manfully went in, hand over hand, shucked his coat and did his level best. He panted, he sweat, and yet he shoved along under the broiling sun, while the farmer was in his piazza with his pipe lit, taking it cool and laughing in his sleeves.

In about an hour he went out to the field and released the would-be sheriff. They say he never hinted "Sheriff" to the farmer, but jerked up his coat and left; and now he don't go in fodder fields for votes—he dodges 'em.—*Danbury Reporter.*

Barnum's Tattoed Nobleman--Full Description of the Wonder.

The following full description, from the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Daily Standard*, of Captain Costentenus, the wonderfully tatooed Albanian Greek, with P. T. Barnum's Great Show, will be very interesting to our readers:

"We saw at ex-Mayor Barnum's residence, this morning, a wonder of tattooing on the person of Captain George Costentenus, a descendant of a noble Greek family, from the province of Albania. His statement is that while he, together with an American and a Spaniard, were mining in Chinese Tartary, a rebellion arose, and the three joined the insurgents. Ill coming to their cause, they were taken prisoners, and subjected to the tatooing process for three months, as a punishment in lieu of having their heads cut off. He says that the process causes such terrible pain that it required six men to hold him while one performed the operation. After it was completed, all three escaped from prison, but the American only survived five or six months. The Spaniard lost his eyesight, and died in Morilla, but Captain Costentenus survives and is in good health. The tattooing was done with indigo and cinnabar, producing blue and red colors; and there is not a single point on his body which is not covered with these colors, so that it is impossible to discover what was the natural color of his skin except by his ears and the soles of his feet, which are the only parts they did not tattoo. He appeared at first sight as though he were clothed with very close-fitting tights, made of a shawl or of very soft, fine druggett. Upon a close inspection, however, it is seen that he is entirely naked, and that the apparent tights are an illusion. Moreover his whole person is found to be covered with a variety of animal figures, with their names most ingeniously and skilfully printed into the cuticle. On the forehead are animals and inscriptions, and on the face are star-like figures. On the hands are numerous red points and figures, resembling sculptures, as well as long-tailed panther-like shapes. On the neck, chest, abdomen, back and extremities the skin is a mass of symmetrically arranged and admirably executed figures of monkeys, tigers, lions, elephants, peacocks, storks, swans, snakes, crocodiles, lizards, mingled with bows, arrows, leaves, flowers and fruits. On the palms of the hands are indescribable figures, and little figures on the inside of the fingers. On the back and sides of both feet to the toes are blue points, and from the toes to the nail red lines. Altogether, there are 388 tattooed pictures on the entire body—on the forehead, 2; neck, 8; chest, 50; back, 35; abdomen, 52; upper extremities, 101; lower extremities, 137. He is certainly one of the greatest human curiosities ever seen. He has travelled in all countries except America, and was attracted here by the Centennial Exhibition. He spoke English, French, Spanish and Italian, this morning, and he understands the Arabic, Persian and several other languages. He is about five feet ten inches high, has a superb physique; his hair is straight, jet black and glossy. To the touch his skin has a very soft, velvety feeling, and his body has so much the appearance of being clothed, that he might walk through the public streets without any one suspecting that he was not dressed in tights.

A Texas Duel.

A party composed of Walter Turner, Ed. Brown and —— Thomson, from Kaufman county, had been in that locality several days with race horses. On Thursday last Frank and Lacy Robinson, Taylor Campbell and Wiley Norman, all of Hill county, went to the camp of the Kaufman county men and got into a dispute with them about a pony race which resulted in a fist fight. The parties agreed to meet the next day and settle the thing in a more satisfactory manner. So at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, the Hill county men took a stand at the place agreed upon, in readiness for action. They had not waited long when the other party rode toward them. The men were all armed with six-shooters, except Turner, who carried a needle-carbine. When the parties had approached within twenty yards of each other, Taylor Campbell fired at Turner, and the battle commenced. Turner leaped from his horse and fired three shots with his terrible carbine. The first shot went crashing through Campbell's brain; the second caused the instant death of Frank Robinson, and the last shot mortally wounded Lacy Robinson. By this time a ball from Thompson's revolver had passed through poor Norman's breast, a boy aged seventeen years, and all of the Hill county party lay weltering in their blood. Some twenty shots were fired altogether. More than half of the shots were fired by the Hill county party, but, strauge to say, none of the Kaufman county men were in the least hurt. Campbell and Frank Robinson each fired five shots; Norman and Lacy Robinson also fired, but the only damage they did was to kill Turner's horse. The surviving party mounted horses and fled the country. A hundred men started in pursuit. Both the Robinsons leave families. Campbell and Norman are unmarried. The Kaufman county party are all boys, none of them being more than nineteen or twenty years of age.—*Waco (Texas) Examiner.*

The Wytheville *Enterprise* has quite a long account of the performances of a lunatic by the name of John Martin, of Dobson, Surry county, N. C., aged thirty-four, and of highly respectable connections. He stopped at the residence of Mr. Thomas Woods, at Max Meadows, to lodge, and left the house in the night in a nude condition, screaming murder and running as if to escape pursuers. When found, he was standing on the top of a fence, with a club in his hands. With some difficulty he was restrained and conducted back to the premises, when his entire person was found to have been cut and scratched in a horrible manner by the bushes and briars through which he had run in his maniacal madness. A search the next morning resulted in the finding of his clothes scattered along the route he had taken, in the pockets of which were $247 in gold, and greenbacks to the amount of $17. The unfortunate man was kept secure until Sunday evening, when he was brought to Wytheville and lodged in jail. Dr. R. E. Moore visited him and found him quiet and communicative.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.
TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.
AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.
FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

Congressional Canvass.

Hon. WM. M. ROBBINS and Col. THOS. J. DULA, Candidates for Congress in the 7th District, on the Conservative and Republican tickets respectively, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Elk X Roads,	Ashe County,	Friday,	"	13
North Fork,	"	" Saturday,	"	14
Jefferson.	"	" Monday,	"	16
Laurel Springs,	Alleghany	Tuesday,	"	17
Flint Hill,	"	" Wednesday,	"	18
Sparta,	"	" Thursday,	"	19
Rocky Ford Church,	Surry,	Friday,	"	20
Franklin Old Place,	"	" Saturday,	"	21
Mt. Airy,	"	" Monday,	"	23
Tom's Creek,	"	" Tuesday,	"	24
Winston,	Forsyth	" Wednesday,	"	25
East Bend,	Yadkin	" Thursday,	"	26
Mt. Nebo,	"	" Friday,	"	27
Buck Shoals,	"	" Saturday,	"	28

MERRIMON.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon will address the people at the following times and places:

Madison, Rockingham Co., Tuesday Oct. 10th.
Germanton, Stokes Co., Wednesday Oct. 11th.
Dalton's, " " Thursday Oct. 12th.
Mt. Airy, Surry " Friday, Oct. 13th.
Kapp's Mills, " " Saturday, Oct. 14th.
East Bend, Yadkin " Monday, Oct. 16th.
WINSTON, OCT. 18th.
Arcadia, Davidson Co., Thursday, Oct. 19th
High Point, Guilford Co., Friday, Oct. 20th.

IN conversation with one of our merchants recently, he gave it as his opinion that right here in the two towns of Salem and Winston and immediate vicinity, there, was a demand, every year, for possibly as high as 250,000 lbs. of Western meat. Think of that, in a State where there exists no earthly reason for every pound of that article of consumption not being raised within her own borders! What a lot of money it takes off, *never to return* to this section of the country. The same applies to cheese and butter: the stores throughout the State sell these articles of food every day, northern made, when in the western part of our State, it is well known, there is some of the finest pasturing and grazing land in the world, and there are two large cheese factories in Western counties.

What meadow lands we have got, and every year we pay for thousands of tons of New England made hay and clover. The same applies also to all the cereal seeds and flower seeds, and, as to the latter we could grow many of the varieties in the open air, whereas, in a less propitious and colder climate they are cultivated under glass.

What part of the globe is better adapted for the growth of the fruits, and yet we see the stores in Charlotte, Raleigh, etc., filled with barrels of apples from Western New York.

We get almost all our brooms from the North, although all the materials used in their manufacture are right at our doors. You can grow a much finer article of broom-corn here, than they possibly can, North of us.

As to fabrics, we have known of Shaffner's pipes—made here in Salem—and Randolph sheetings, bought in New York and Baltimore, and brought back to the very neighborhood in which they were made.

Can any section of country be *really* prosperous, so long as such a state of trade and affairs lasts? We opine not. Is it *inertia*, nightmare or what, that has rested upon our Southern people so long, leaving them a provincial people, paying their vast, never-ending tribute to the great cities of the North?

LOOK OUT.—The importation of voters from counties where they can be spared, is going on.

THE ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday the important elections in Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia took place. We will keep our columns open to the latest hour, for any despatches that may come to hand.

In Indiana there was elected a full State ticket, members of the Legislature, and town and county officers. There were three tickets in the field for State officers.

In Ohio the election was for Secretary of State, members of Congress, members of the Legislature and county officers.

In West Virginia State and county officers, two Judges of the Court of Appeals and members of the Legislature were chosen.

LATEST.

Just received a telegram from Philadelphia, dated Wednesday, 9 o'clock.

INDIANA gone Democratic by 5,000 or 6000 majority.

OHIO, vote very close, result doubtful.

WEST VIRGINIA certainly gone Democratic.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Democratic majority in ninety-two counties is 60,000. Forty-five counties to be heard from will make the majority 80,000 at least. The Legislature now stands: Senate, 43 Democrats, 1 Republican; House, all Democrats, except 6 Republicans, including 3 colored.

DELAWARE ELECTIONS.—Delaware has gone Democratic in its local elections by some 2,500 majority.

See first page for interesting political articles.

We also give the article from the Raleigh *News* relative to the Holden-Stevens-Kirk War affair.

Mr. Holden, in his lengthy reply to Rev. Mr. Bailey's card, does not accuse Mr. Bailey of falsehood but claims in self-defence that Mr. Bailey, a minister of the gospel above reproach, is mistaken and that his memory is defective.

Mr. Bailey's card is not so easily disposed of as all that.

The Hog Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Agricultural Department reports a decrease in the stock of hogs in the pork-packing districts east of the Mississippi, a small increase in Iowa, and a large increase west of the Missouri. The average for the corn region of the West is made five per cent. less in numbers than last year, with a very small decrease in condition.

Well executed counterfeit $10 bills on the La Fayette National Bank, Ind., are floating about in various sections of the State.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.—We warn the people of the country against the evil machinations and utter disregard of truth of this unscrupulous sheet. It is edited by the same old man, Holden, that used to edit the old secession Raleigh *Standard*. He got us into trouble then and he is misleading 80,000 colored and some 15,000 white voters now, and if followed by them he will lead them to ruin. We ask each voter how many paying subscribers are there in his neighborhood? You cannot find any. This proves that it is published by the people's taxes used as a corruption campaign fund. They come by arm fulls to every post office and it costs a large sum of money to run it. Now the question is where does the money come from?

Davidson Record.

Independents.

We have before us a list of a large number of very prominent gentlemen of the Republican party who are supporting the Conservative ticket—TILDEN and REFORM.

Among them are Northern and Western War Governors; U. S. Senators; Wells, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy; Justice Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court;

Charles Franc's Adams, of Massachusetts.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

General John M. Palmer.

General William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, who wrote the Republican State platform of 1874, and who has now written the strongest letter of the kind yet published in behalf of Tilden.

Prof. A. L. Perry, of William's College, the distinguished political economist.

Frank W. Bird, of Massachusetts, the founder of the Republican party.

Judge Daniel S. Gooding, Lincoln Elector-at-large in Indiana in 1864.

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio.

General Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio.

Judge Hoadley, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, supported Hayes for Governor last year.

E. W. Kittridge, the eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Emil Hoffman, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Ex- Lieutenant-Governor Jacob Mueller, of Ohio, elected on the Republican ticket in 1871, who supported Hayes last year.

Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Frederick Hassaurek, late editor of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, who supported Hayes last year.

August Thieme, editor of the Cleveland *Watcher am Erie*, who supported Hayes last year.

Colonel Edward Jussen, of Chicago, brother-in-law of Carl Schurz.

Ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois.

We have only room for a few names of the very long list before us, to show our Conservative and Republican friends how the political wind blows. On the list are many old Whigs and old Democrats who have enlisted under the banner of REFORM.

William Meissemer, now in jail at Statesville, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Heileg, has confessed his guilt.

Judge Bynum, who has been quite ill in New York for the last two weeks is improving, but is still quite feeble from the effects of his illness.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—Around the camp-fires they would gather, when the mail came in, and read letters from their wives, stating the cheering fact "that in their poverty and rags a friend had furnished a pair of cards with which the mother would be able to make clothing to protect the little ones from the winter winds,—and that friend was Zeb Vance." And then the battle-scared and war-worn soldier, as the tears stood in his eyes, would rise up and exclaim: "God bless Zeb Vance forever, for his kindness to my loved ones at home."

Holden, in his old secession *Standard*, asked, "Who will plot for the head of Abe Lincoln?" He is now editor of the *Constitution*, and member of the State Executive Committee of the Radical party.

COME OVER.—We learn that Dr. Brown, hitherto a most prominent and influential Republican of Moore county quit that party and joined the Conservative party. A valuable acquisition.

The amount of defalcations under President Grant's Administration has been, by postmasters, $373,371; by marshals, $249,260; by sundry public officers, $265,713; by collectors of internal revenue, &2,312,544; by navy officers, $784,553, &c.; total number of defaulters, 649; total of defalcations, $5,500,595.

The Radical leaders tell the good, honest Republicans all about the *dead issues*, but they won't tell them what their party has done during the last ten years, and how their record now stands.

What is Said of Hayes.

A reader of the Chicago Times asks to know something of the record of R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, and the Times answers thus:

He is the man whom Cameron, the chief of the notorious Pennsylvania ring of official plunderers caused to be nominated.

He is the man who, serving several terms in Congress, never lifted his voice in favor of reform, nor protested against the infamous practices of the Grant Administration.

He is the man who is charged with perjury in order to escape the payment of his just taxes.

He is the man who used his money and his influence to help along the outrageous crusade against the Germans and lager beer drinking.

He is the man who belongs to the secret order which proposed to prevent foreign-born citizens from holding office.

He is the man who took $400 from a condemned soldier, during the war, and has never yet accounted for it.

He is the man to help whose election Grant contributed $1,000.

He is the man who, in his letter of acceptance, endorsed the Grant Administration with all its iniquities.

He is the man who, as Governor of Ohio for three terms, has never taken the first step in the direction of reducing the tax burdens borne by the people.

He is the man who wrote to Grant, apologizing for a pretended criticism of the civil service.

He is the man who promises to retain Grant's office-holders in place if he is elected President.

He is the man whom Zach. Chandler is trying to elect by the use of money forced out of the employees in the Government departments.

He is the man to whom Carl Shurz referred in his Fifth Avenue address as not equal to the reform demands of the time.

And finally he is the pliant tool selected by the Grant gang to continue the present Administration, and the existing condition of things.—*Exchange.*

The Republican Party on Tilden.

The small-fry Republican papers are just now busy in traducing Governor Tilden, and to nail their falsehoods to the counter we have taken the following truthful extracts from the more independent Republican papers in the State of New York, where Governor Tilden is best known as a high-toned statesman and Reformer:

An admirable man for public office.—New York Evening Post, [Rep.]

Personally he is honest enough.—New York Commercial Advertiser, [Rep.]

Mr. Tilden has fairly earned the favor of his party.—Syracuse Journal, [Rep]

Samuel J. Tilden we believe to be a thoroughly honest man.—New York Journal of Commerce, [Ind.]

We have nothing to say against Tilden as a man, an exemplary citizen, and a Democrat.—Lockport Journal, [Rep.]

In public and private life, as a Democrat and as a citizen, his record challenges scrutiny.—New York Mail, [Ind.]

No one will deny his eminent respectability, or venture to cast any doubts upon his integrity.—Brooklyn Union, [Rep.]

We have respect for Mr. Tilden. We utter nothing in disparagement of his character or his worth.—Albany Journal, [Rep.]

His honesty and integrity lift him above the foul atmosphere in which they plan their nefarious purposes.—Brooklyn Argus, [Ind.]

Mr. Tilden's personal character is so far above reproach that it will reflect honor upon his associates.—New York Tribune, [Rep.]

We respect Mr. Tilden personally, and are glad to have an honorable opponent in the coming campaign.—Buffalo Express, [Rep.]

A man of unquestionable integrity and great ability, against whom nothing can be said on the score of qualification or experience.—New York Express, (Ind)

Mr. Tilden is a highly respectable candidate, and no man in the State who wishes to see the return of the Democrat to power need be ashamed to vote for him.—New York Times, Rep.

We congratulate our Democratic friends on being led by so respectable a standard bearer as Samuel J. Tilden.—Poughkeepsie Eagle, Rep.

He is a man of ability and interity, and his selection by the Democracy as their standard bearer is an evidence that character and capacity are still thought to be worth something as qualification for office.—New York Graphic, Rep.

He has always had the reputation of high personal character, and his opposition to the Tweed gang of thieves has placed him among political reformers. Mr. Tilden is a thoroughly safe, conservative person.—Troy Whig, Rep.

Redfields Personal Survey of the Political Field in North Carolina.

"In this, the eastern part of the State, the whites are pretty much of one way of thinking. It is in the mountains of Western North Carolina that the Republicans had the majority of whites up to the time of the civil-rights agitation. This city (Charlotte) is the home of Vance, and although Settle is much respected, I suppose Vance will get twenty-nine out of thirty of the white votes in all this region. A vote was taken on an excursion train which left this city the other day for the Centennial. The tally stood: Tilden and Vance, 376; Hayes and Settle, 5, and three of these were colored men. That is about the way the case stands in all the region hereabout.

Observing the drift of matters carefully in various parts of the State, and noting particularly that all the young white men, almost without exception, affiliate with the Democrats, I can come to no other conclusion than that Tilden will carry the State by a majority of not much under 20,000.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Consequence of Electing Hayes.

If Hayes is elected the following results will follow, as matters of course:

First. General Grant will be restored to the command of the army, with the consent and support of Sherman and Sheridan.

Second. Another and a more vigorous policy of reconstruction, unsettling everything in the South, will be entered upon.

Third. The President will surround himself with orthodox partisan Republicans of the most radical type, and the whole powers of the Administration will be put forth to cover up the corruptions of Grant's two terms.

Fourth. The school question will become an issue in American politics, supplemented by a terrible religious conflict.

Fifth. The finances will be tinkered in the old way; the credit of the Government be squandered with the resources of the people, the whole ultimating in national bankruptcy.

—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.*

North Carolina's White Vote.

The voting population of the State of Virginia according to the last census, was 269,080. Of this number 161,500 were white and 107,691 black, making the white majority at the polls, 63,809.

With this white majority, the democrats of Virginia have easily controlled the affairs of the State. Such a thing as the colored element governing Virginia is utterly preposterous. The Conservative party is firmly seated in power; and there is not the remotest danger of the radicals ever regaining the power they lost when Gilbert C. Walker was elected Governor of the State.

Now turn to Georgia. The number of male citizens entitled to vote is set down as 237,627. Of these 129,665 are white, and 107,962 black, giving a white majority of 21,803.

Georgia to-day is the banner Democratic State of the South. The Republican party is nothing; it has no power left; the Conservatives are completely in the ascendant. The State is as safe always for the Republicans.

Let us now look at the figures in North Carolina. We have a voting population of 214,244, all told. Of these 139,535 are whites and 78,019 blacks, and 259 Indians—giving the whites a majority of 61,516 over the negroes.

A comparison of the respective majorities of these three States reveals the humiliating fact, that while Georgia, with 21,000 white majority, has a democratic government, and Virginia, with her 53,000 white majority is controlled by the white folks, North Carolina, with her 61,000 white majority, is ruled by the negro element.

Shall this continue longer? Shall it be said in November that 139,000 white men have quietly bended their necks to the political dominion of 78,000 colored men? Haven't we spirit and manhood equal to that of Virginians and Georgians? Are we forgetful of our race, of the Anglo-Saxon blood that flows in our veins, that we will supinely submit to the supremacy of Africans and their representatives?

We cannot believe that the white men of North Carolina are going to suffer the negro party to control the affairs of our State any longer. The time is coming when, like their brethren of Virginia and in Georgia, they will arise in their might at the polls, and take into their own hands those reins of power, which, by virtue of superiority in numbers, intelligence, moral worth, and everything else that goes to make up true manhood, they are entitled to hold.—*Raleigh News.*

How to Vote at the Ensuing Election.

At the election in November six tickets are to be voted, and consequently the same number of ballot boxes will have to be used at each voting place or precinct. The following are the tickets, arranged according to law:

1. Electoral Ticket.—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. State Ticket.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

3. Congressional Ticket.—Members of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress.

4. Legislature Ticket—Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

5. County Ticket.—County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, five County Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff.

6. Constitutional Amendments Ticket.—"Adopted."

THE AMERICAN FARMER for October is full, as usual, of varied and useful matters suited to every farmer desirous of improvement in his profession. This old agricultural journal treats exclusively on farm and garden topics, and is not given up to subjects not connected directly with rural life, all the branches of which are thoroughly cared for.

No farmer, on any scale however large or small, but would find it to his interest to subscribe for and read this standard periodical, the subscription of which is $1.50 a year, or only $1 each to clubs of five or more. The publishers, Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, offer to send all new subscribers, whether coming singly or in clubs, the last three numbers of this year, *free.*

Mr. D. McNeill, Shoe-Heel P. O., Robeson Co., N. C., is corresponding editor and agent for the *Farmer* for North and South Carolina.

TOBACCO.—To prove that Davidson county is one of the best tobacco growing counties in the State, we take pleasure in saying that our old friend and first class farmer Richmond Gobble, of Boone township, raised $600 worth of tobacco on five acres of land. His son Robt. Gobble, realized $1,100 and his son Hiram $1,000 worth, each on *three* acres of land. That is the way to honestly "gobble" up the money. Stand back Caswell, Person and Rockingham and old 'Ferginny.'—*Record.*

Judge Black to Gen. Garfield About Dead Issues.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, recently forwarded to Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, a copy of speech delivered in Congress last session, reviewing the political issues of the last hundred years in this country, with applications more or less pertinent to the pending Presidential canvass. Judge Black acknowledges Gen. Garfield's courtesy in an open letter, which excoriates the latter's argument unmercifully. The Judge is perfectly at home on the slavery question disinterred by Garfield, and does not devote a few octavo pages to fixing upon New England the responsibility for the introduction of negroes into the country. He goes further, and endeavors to show that Massachusetts condemned Indians as well as negroes to slavery. Coming down, however, to modern times, Judge Black waxes warmer and strikes heavy blows. The Republican party, he claims, has dishonestly used the power it usurped during and immediately after the war. This, it is urged, is the most corrupt government this side of Constantinople. "You may take the rottenest monarchy of Europe, go over its history for a hundred years and produce the worst act you can find of fraudulent spoliation upon its people and if I do not show something worse committed here under the auspices of the party now in power, I will give up the case." He does not wonder that Gen. Garfield's assertion that the Republican party will punish its own rascals, was received with laughter from the Republican side of the House, for it is well known that dishonesty is protected, encouraged and rewarded by the highest authority in this government. The Southern policy of the administration, the political enslavement of Louisiana, the Credit Mobilier and whisky ring frauds, are cited as cases in point. These things are not to be defended by waving the bloody shirt. After an elaboration of these points and a good tempered but stinging review of Gen. Garfield's own share in the bad record of the post bellum Republican party, Judge Black asks and answers his own questions in these words:

"I cannot describe to you how unpleasant is the sensation produced by your professions of a desire for peace. Why do you not give us peace if you are willing we should have it? You need but to cease hostilities and the general tranquility will be restored. You refuse to do that, because peace would endanger your party ascendency. To maintain your plunderers in power you have uniformly resorted to the bayonet—you have made civil war the chronic condition of the country—wherever you could you have displaced liberty, fraternity and equality, and given nothing instead but infantry, artillery and cavalry. You are at this moment openly engaged in preparing your battalions for armed intervention in the struggle of the people with the carpet-baggers. What makes this worse is your closing declaration that you will take no step backward. There is to be no repentance, no change of policy, and consequently no peaceful or honest government. 'Onward,' you say, is the word. Onward—to what? To more war, more plunder, more oppression, more universal bankruptcy, heavier taxes, and still worse frauds on the public treasury?"

If your skin is yellow, or if you are troubled with pimples and boils, cleanse your blood with Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills.

Diptheria is prevailing in Guilford County.

The Orphan Asylum, at Oxford, is greatly in need of funds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th. That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

28th. Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th. Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st. Abolishes section 31, of article 4: and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32nd. Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33rd. Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

23rd Requires 12 months residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance. Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their places, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrates under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branShes of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people: Therefore

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past tvents, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	9 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 50
" Irish,	40 to 65
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

Charlotte, Aug. 21.—Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 8 50
" Good	8 50 to 11 00
Leaf	9 00 to 11 00
" Good	11 00 to 14 00
Smokers Fancy	18 00 to 20 00
Wrappers good	20 00 to 30 00
Fine and Fancy,	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany wrappers	16 00 to 25 00
Fine "	30 00 to 40 00

Charlotte, Oct. 9.—Flour $2.75 a $3.00. Wheat $1.25. Corn 70 a 83. Meal 85.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4.—Bacon, 13 a 14; Flour, 4.00 a 6.00; Oats, 40 a 50; Corn 75; Salt $1.25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Cotton, 10¼a11c. Flour, superfine Western and State, $4.50a$5; Southern declining; good to choice, $5.35 a 5.50; common to choice white wheat, Western extra, $5.55a6.50; fancy do., $6.55 a 7.75. Wheat 1 a 2c lower; $1.40 for old winter red Western; $1.19 a 1.20 for new do.; $1.25 a 1.28 for new white Western. Corn easier, with moderate demand; 57a58½c for ungraded mixed yellow Western.

BALTIMORE, Flour, Howard Street and Western superfine, $3.75 a 4.50; extra, $4.75a5.50; family, $5.50a7.25; City Mills superfine, $3.60 r4.50; extra, $4.76a6.25; Rio brands, $6.75a7; family, $8.25. Wheat fairly active and firm; Pennsylvania red, $1.30a1.35; Maryland red, good to prime, $1.30a1.35; amber, $1.37a1.40; white, $1.20a1.31. Southern corn, steady, white, 54a57 c.; yellow, 58a59c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel*, *People's Press* and *Union Republican*. By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

cents for five quires
ts a box.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. Y. & E. T. BLUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week, and from 7 to 8, a. m., on Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 9, p. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 1, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G. J. H. MASTER, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above. J. G. SIMS, C. P.

C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, at same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMMACK, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

THE PROTRACTED MEETING at Friendship, last week, continued several days. Last Sunday week, the attendance was large.

REV. G. W. HARMON will preach Mr. Felix Longworth's funeral at Friendship, on the 3rd Sunday in November, at 11 o'clock.

THERE seems to be more home-made molasses manufactured generally this season than common.

TURNIPS will be rather scarce, from present appearances, in the upper part of Davidson county.

TRAIN TIME is again changed; the train now going out in the morning, at 7 o'clock, returning at 8 p. m. Right hard to keep run of its changes.

MR. EVERETT has charge of the Free School, in this place, and Mr. MESSER, the one in Winston. Both open quite well attended.

THE street in Winston running by Col. Masten's, is being Macadamized.

PFOHL & STOCKTON'S old store is being demolished, to make room for their new building.

AT Yadkin court, Giles Saunders was sentenced by the Court to 5 years imprisonment for maltreating his wife.

A MRS. MCDONALD died in the Court-house, at Yadkinville, during the first week of court. She had just given in some evidence, when she turned around and fell dead, from an attack of heart disease.

OUR Postmaster has put down a neat new pavement in front of his house and cut down one of the elms, whose roots projected across the walk.

We notice also, brick in front of the Widow's House, for re-paving purposes.

Our town authorities seem anxious to have good streets and sidewalks.

N. B. That sidewalk on Church street, between Mr. Everett's and Mr. Crosland's corners, is in a bad, we may say, dangerous condition.

MR. MICKEY has been giving us some very fine beef during the last several weeks. There is a good deal of competition in this line, as we notice, occasionally, a number of venders out, with this article of food.

A STRING of blue fish brings 25 cents, a brace of trout about the same.

THE condition of Hon. I. G. Lash is not so favorable as it has been for some time past.

REVIVAL going on at Mt. Tabor: a great many mourners being present, at the last Sabbath services.

THE CELL at the jail, ordered by the Board of County Commissioners, recently, to be ironed, is about completed, and has a look about it not calculated to inspire hopes of escape, in the breast of one placed there for safe keeping.

MOUNTAIN APPLES are in, in abundance, with the usual accompaniment of chestnuts.

The Young Men of Winston speak of organizing a minstrel troupe.

The Salem Cornet Band left yesterday for Hillsboro, to furnish music for the occasion of the speaking of the gubernatorial candidates.

A Fish and Oyster stand has been opened one door below R. A. Wommack & Co's. store.

The Juvenile Missionary Society held its regular meeting on Sunday. The funds collected were donated to the aid of the new Moravian Church 4 miles South of Salem.

We learn the *Spirit of the Age*, a temperance paper, will shortly be removed from Raleigh to Winston.

CURE FOR MANGE.—To one pint of lard add 3 table-spoonsfull of tar, boil and stir till well mixed. Apply once or twice a week according to the severity of the disease.

REMOVALS.—Mr. Lewis Hine has removed to the residence of Mrs. Banner, near this place.

Mr. F. Carmichael has removed from opposite the Bookstore to near the depot.

Mr. William East has removed to his new residence on the Shallow Ford road, ¼ mile West of town.

A LARGE POTATO.—H. N. Null, Postmaster at Old Town, raised among his crop of Early Rose potatoes one which measured 9½ inches in circumference, 8½ in lengths weighing one pound, two ounces.

POSTOFFICE hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday, the office will not be open on that day. R. R. mail closes 6 a. m. and arrives 8.30 p. m.

Mr. Rainey, a highly respectable old gentleman of Germanton, died last week.

IMPROVING.—Col. Masten, we are pleased to state, is much better, and will be out again shortly.

THANKS for a complimentary ticket to the Sixteenth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, to be held from the 17th to the 21st inst.

ALL persons who are interested in the Oxford Orphan Asylum, are requested to meet in the hall above H. A. Siddall's store, on next Monday evening, October 16, in order to devise some plan of aiding this useful institution, which at the present time stands sorely in need of help. We hope there will be a large attendance and that abundant success will crown whatever efforts may be made.

SOME PUMPKINS.—We learn that Mr. Allen Lowrie, of Oak Ridge, Guilford county, has a vine on his premises, bearing 52 pumpkins.—Who can beat this?

MR. MOSELY'S Sand Pictures are interesting, as specimens of a peculiar school in art matters.

THE "Everlasting Grip Cement" is what a fellow is hawking about the towns, for the mending of broken crockery, glass, etc., and it seems to serve its purpose admirably.

WE notice quite a profusion of Fall tints, in the flowers and shrubbery of some of our garden fronts.

MR. JNO BROOKES intends opening a Beer Saloon in the store, towards the depot, owned by Mr. Tuck.

LUCY WILLIAMS (col.) is supposed to have been accidentally drowned, or to have suicided one day last week, over in Yadkin, as she was tracked down to a point at the river, near the Shallowford, and has been missing, ever since.

TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) a week ago, Tourgee, of Greensboro, spoke to a sparse crowd, in our court-house. O. H. Dockery, another radical light, was called upon, but failed to respond. Radicalism is lame, everywhere you hear from it. About played out.

GOV. VANCE and SETTLE will speak at Greensboro, on Saturday. Quite a number intend going down from here to hear them.

THE weather is clear and temperate since the late storms.

TUESDAY was quite a *field day* in the political world, over at Clemmonsville, as both parties running for the sheriffalty of Davidson were on hand, to address the people. Gen. Leach and Hon. Wm M. Robbins were also there and spoke, and we can easily imagine what a rough day it was for Radicalism.

THERE is so little Tobacco sold at the Warehouses, at present, that the market scarcely admits of being quoted, although it appears in another column as usual.

REFORM.—A Tilden and Vance Club was formed in Bread Bay township on last Saturday, with the following officers:

President.—Nat. Crowder.
Vice Presidents.—I. S. Swaim, P. M. Brown and W. H. Sheppard.
Commissioners.—A. J. Snyder, Y. B. Castle.
Secretary.—George W. Wheeler.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—B. B. Roberts is a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly. M. H. Pinnix and J. A. Leach for the House of Commons.

Candidates for Commissioners—Alfred Hargrave, A. R. Craver, Elisha Raper, Stephen Bailey, Henry C. Hedrick.

Registrars and Judges for the Election.

BELEW'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—R. S. Linville.
Judges.—J. M. Lewis, N. S. Crutchfield, Joel Fulton, Alfred Calhoun.

SALEM CHAPEL TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—Thomas Marshall.
Judges.—Reuben Crews, George Fulp, Wm. Haislip, J. D. Waddell.

BETHANIA TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—Abram Styers.
Judges.—Solomon Miller, James Grabbs, N. F. Sullivan, W. F. Clayton.

OLD RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—W. Payne.
Judges.—W. B. Doub, Wm. Spainhour, Chas. Orrender, Hezekiah Flynn.

KERNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—W. G. Kerner.
Judges.—Jos. Kerner, Sr., H. Frazier, N. M. Kerner, Wm. Hester.

MIDDLE FORK TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—J. B. Bodenhammer.
Judges.—John Beeson, Levi Crews, W. A. Lowery, Wm. Whicker.

OLD TOWN TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—C. H. Hauser.
Judges.—Junius Shamel, S. N. Magee, Joseph Hine, Willis Lawrence.

VIENNA TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—H. R. Lehman.
Judges.—Elija Doub, Philip Mock, Wm. Sprinkle, Ephraim Transon.

ABBOTT'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—J. H. Chamelin.
Judges.—John Hedgecock, John Tucker, John Shields, Thomas Reich.

BROADBAY TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—Charles Pope.
Judges.—W. L. Sink, P. E. Light, E. J. Spach, Martin Charles.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—Frank Brindle.
Judges.—Alex. Miller, Thos. Spach, Nat. Ketner, A. N. Reich.

LEWISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—M. V. Warner.
Judges.—N. W. Blackburn, W. H. Harper, Benton Binkley, Josiah Wagoner.

WINSTON TOWNSHIP.

Registrar.—W. B. Johnson.
Judges.—H. L. Shore, Jacob Tice, H. A. Holder, Martin Grogan.

MR. JOHN BLUM, a young gentleman well known here, is on a visit to his parents, in Winston.

RESIGNED.—We learn that John I. Nissen has declined being a candidate for the Senate, and Charles Teague fills the vacancy on the Republican ticket.

The Largest and best stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING can be found, at H. Jacob's, the Poor Man's Friend, Winston, N. C.

Great Bargains at J. T. Tyack's Shoe Store, Winston. Call and examine our Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas.

For the Press.

There is a camp-meeting in progress at Morris' Chapel, and I am told that on Sunday there was an immense gathering there.

The Methodist Church, in this community, is represented by four sub-divisions: The Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Episcopal North, Protestant Methodist and "*The Methodists*" or Crooksites.

While it is to be hoped that the object contemplated by the camp-meeting is to do good, yet it seems, as in the days of old, Satan is still found among the "Sons of God;" for a gentleman told me he saw a number of persons that had been drinking to intoxication and that the liquor was procured on the ground; and it was said that a certain man was treating for one of the candidates now before the people for a responsible State office, and a member of a Christian Church. I solemnly declare it a shame and a disgrace, not only to christianity but to civilization and the age in which we live. Years ago there were in every community some *old* men who, whenever they went to a gathering, would get drunk; but you rarely saw a young man drinking; that old race has died out, and the elderly men, now, as a general thing are sober. Now you can go nowheres in the week or on the Sabbath, but you can smell liquor and see its effect. It is the new crop that is springing up around us, the young are the victims, candidates for ruin, *soul* and *body*, and respectable members of churches are aiding and abetting, in the fearful destruction, and the ministers left standing alone to stem the fearful tide. May God have mercy upon us and save our sons before it is too late.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, October 9, 1876.

OVERSEERS OF ROADS,

TAKE NOTICE.

The following is the Law of your duties and responsibilities, as taken from Battle's Revisal, Chapter 104, Sections 15, 19, 21 and 22:

15. All roads shall be laid off at least twenty feet wide; and where by the overseers, it may be deemed expedient to make or repair causeways on the same, they shall be at least fourteen feet wide; and earth, necessary to raise or cover them, shall be taken from either hand, so as to form a drain on each side of the causeway. And the overseers shall cause to be cut and completely cleared all stumps and runners, for the width of sixteen feet, in the centre of the highways under their care and they shall make, of the same width, necessary bridges through swamps and over small streams of water.

19. Overseers shall cause to be set up, at the forks of their respective roads, a post or posts, with arms pointing the way of each road, with plain and durable directions to the most public places to which they lead, and with the number of miles from that place as near as can be computed; and every overseer, who shall for ten days after notice of his appointment, neglect to do so and to keep the same in repair, shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect ten dollars.

21. Every overseer of a road shall cause the same to be exactly measured, where it has not already been done, and at the end of each mile, shall mark in a plain, legible and durable manner, the number of miles,—beginning, continuing and marking the numbers, in such manner as the board of trustees shall direct; and every overseer shall keep up and repair such marks and numbers of his road. If an overseer shall neglect any of the duties prescribed in this section, for the space of thirty days after his appointment to office, he shall forfeit and pay four dollars, and the like sum for every thirty days thereafter the said marking may be neglected.

22 Every overseer who shall neglect to do any other duty, by this chapter directed to be done, or who shall not keep the roads and bridges clear and in repair, or shall let them remain uncleared or out of repair, during the space of ten days, unless hindered by extreme bad weather, shall forfeit for every such offence four dollars, and be liable for such damages as may be sustained: *Provided, always*, that nothing in this section contained shall excuse any neglect of duty by an overseer, as the same is prescribed in another part of this chapter.

Battle's Revisal, Chapter 32, Section 41.

41. Every overseer who shall be guilty of neglecting any of the duties imposed on him by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

INDIAN SUMMER.—This halcyon period of our autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp-fire seems again in the air. The memory of him peryades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins form just the costume the season demands It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel; if the red aboriginee ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fitly bears his name.—*Scribner.*

The War Cry a Necessity with the Republicans.

We clip the following extract from a lengthy editorial in the New York *Herald*, showing how the Republican party depends on the war cry and how necessary it is to its continuance in power. Hence the flaunting of the bloody shirt, and the blood and thunder policy pursued and the concerted and persistent effort to misrepresent the South and keep alive the estrangement between the sections:

"The war and the tremendous issues arising out of the war have given the republicans their continued existence. It was the war which re-elected Lincoln and gave Grant his two terms. The republicans may add as many planks to their platform as they please—about civil service, currency and the Pope—the living thought underlying their party is the war. Once withdraw that question from our politics, once unite the North and the South on a basis of peace, fraternity, the acceptance of the war amendments and conceded political equality, and the republican party will be as dead as was the whig party after the compromise measures in the administration of Fillmore. Outside of a fancied necessity for a government that will protect the negroes there is no pretext for the republican organization. Its leaders have never dared to take new ground, to adapt it to any one of those vital problems the consideration of which must absorb the attention of parties in the future.

To Sheriffs.

Sheriffs of the various counties in the State should bear in mind that the vote or the Constitutional Amendments is to be returned "to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election." [See ordinance of the Convention.]

The vote for State Officers, (when sent thro' the mails,) is to be sealed and directed to "the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in care of the Secretary of State." If conveyed by messenger, it shall be sealed and sent direct to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. [See chap. 52, Battle's Revisal.]

The duties of Sheriffs in regard to returns of Presidential Electors and Congressmen are laid down in chap. 40, Battle's Revisal.

MARRIED,

At the Moravian Church, Salem, N. C., Tuesday, October 10th, 1876, by Rt. Rev. E. A. De Schweinitz, Lieut. GEORGE E. POND, U. S. A., to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of the late Rt. Rev. George F. Bahnson.

DIED,

On the 24th ult., near Abbott's Creek Church, Mrs. JOSEPHINE GREEN, widow of Adam Green, aged about 25 years.

Mr. ARCHIE DALTON, son of the Rev. Pleasant Dalton, of Thomasville, departed this life at Hampden Sidney College, on the 19th ult., after only three days illness.

THE WILSON
SEWING MACHINE CO.

RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD
AT THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
AMEDAL AND DIPLOMA, FOR THE BEST
Family Sewing Machine
A DAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.

Price $50 CASH, and all attachments free.
Agents Wanted in every County.
A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank, at Salem, N. C., at close of business, Oct. 2nd, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$217,470 60
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	25,265 00
Due from approved reserve agents	13,238 55
Due from other National Banks	21,882 22
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	450 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	487 38
Checks and other Cash Items	1,194 14
Bills of other National Banks	700 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	438 24
Specie, (including gold treasury certificates)	8,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	49,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,)	6,750 00
Total,	$495,376 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	31,000 00
Other undivided profits	8 089 59
National Bank Notes outstanding	135,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	6 ,228 35
Time certificates of deposit	105,058 19
Total,	$495,376 13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of Oct., 1876. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
I. G. LASH, }
E. BELO, } Directors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM and HOME
OF YOUR OWN
Now is Your Time To Secure It!

The best and cheapest lands in market are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The most favorable terms, very low rates of fare and freight to all settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER" sent free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY Augusta Maine.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.
Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!
Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills cure Constipation, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.
Dr Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., N. Y. Proprietors.

ARE YOU
GOING TO PAINT?
USE NONE BUT THE
AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT
It Is the Original and Only Reliable Paint, Mixed Ready for Use.

It is the most Durable, the Handsomest and most economical paint made. Send for sample card with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country. For sale in every section of the country.

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
32 Burling Slip, New York City.

The only Centennial Medal for a prepared paint was awarded us.

TO ADVERTISERS!

Send 25 cents for the 106th edition of **Newspaper Advertising**, containing a List of Towns over 5,000 Population, and varied combination of newspapers. Address GEO. P. POWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c.., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

—AND—
PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ON TIN IN GOLD, neatly and expeditiously executed by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37-4w.

Last Call for Taxes.

In compliance with the requirements of law I will make a second round for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes now due, and I hope the delinquents will come forward promptly, and meet me at the following times and places:

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	Oct. 14th
Crew's School House,	Monday,	" 16th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 17th
John Hasten's,	Wednesday,	" 18th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	" 19th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	" 20th
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	" 21st
John Stafford's,	Monday,	" 23rd
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday,	" 24th
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	" 25th
Vienna,	Thursday,	" 26th
E. L. Reid's,	Friday,	" 27th
Bethania,	Saturday,	" 28th
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	" 30th
Old Town,	Tuesday,	" 31st
Winston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1st

Taxes $2.00 on the Poll, and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and all other property.

Sept. 21. JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

The various County Candidates will attend at above appointments.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart. Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS,
GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP,
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,
For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class
MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,
Where they are prepared to furnish
MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.
Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the
FINEST STYLE!
NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address
LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!



SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.



AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,
Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,
Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE
WINSTON, - N.C.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they
Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have
Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.
That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.
Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to
Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.
Nov. 18, 1875. Your Friends, Truly, T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

CHOICE COFFEE.

12 STYLES OF COFFEE, the very best in the market.
Prices from 20 cents to 50 cents.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. Sept 26th, 1876.— 39.

STANDARD KEEPER.
Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the Salem Bookstore.

PRING AND UMMER SHAWLS.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Great Bargains Offered in the
NEW FALL STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, &c.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.
COME AND SEE.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. September 20th, 1876.

Poetry.

THE SINGER.

LONGFELLOW.

God sent his singers upon earth,
With songs of gladness and of mirth,
That they might touch the heart of men,
And bring them back to heaven again.

The first a youth, with a soul of fire,
Held in his hand a golden lyre;
Thro' groves he wandered, and by streams,
Playing the music of our dreams.

The second, with a bearded face,
Stood singing in the market place,
And stirred with accents deep and loud
The hearts of all the listening crowd.

A gray old man the third and last,
Sang in cathedrals dim and vast.
While the majestic organ rolled
Contribution from its mouths of gold.

And those who heard the singers three
Disputed which the best might be;
For still their music seemed to start
Discordant echoes in each heart.

But the great Master said, "I see
No best in kind, but in degree;
I gave a various gift to each,
To charm, to strengthen and to teach.

"These are the three great chords of might
And he whose ear is tuned aright
Will hear no discord in the three,
But the most perfect harmony."

Humorous.

Old Si.

He Tells What He Knows About De 'Publicans and Reform.

Old Si stopped with a gang of darkies at Grant's new building, last evening.

"What you niggers all standin aroun hyar fur, doin nuffin and liven offen the money dat yer mudders git from the white folks for washin?" he queried.

"We'se jest talkin bout dis 'publican meetin at de City Hall las night, an I was a sayin dat I didn't see much diffrence twixt dem publicans and de Dimmycrats, far as we niggers am consarned," replied Amos.

"Does you want to heah dat diffrence explained, jess as it am bound to stand on de dockit?"

"Dat we does, Uncle Si," said a solemn and emphatic darkey.

"Well, yer see de publicans day is always up for the reconstruchshum—dat's dere platform ever since de war, kase yer all heah dat all de time!"

"O, corse it is."

"An de Dimmycrats dey come out on dere platform for re-form—yer see dat?"

"So dey is," dubiously spoken.

"Well, de reconstrueshum it am like bustin' up de hoss power to a co'n mill, an trying fur to put hit togedder again in anudder way from de man what made it?"

"Yer heah dat now," said one to the others.

"An de re-form, dat mean dat yer takes de rickety ole hoss power ter pieces, fixes all de parts into de same shapes dat dey wuz at the fust, tightens up de braces and de sockits, an den puts dat whole hoss power up jess exactly de same, but a heap more substantial dan hit waz when yer fust got it from de factry."

"Hi! jess lissen at do ole man!" said the enthusiastic auditors.

"Now yer puts dis an dat togedder and dar yer sees de diffrence twixt de publican party an de Dimmycrat party! De publicans dey done got de whole United States busted all ter smash an dey can't git hit sot up de right way agin, but de Dimmycrats dey is common long wid dere hammer and drawknife, an dey gwine to put her up jess de same like she nebber was broke by dem smart Aleck publicans—yer mind ole Si now!"

The other negroes, looked at each other as though they had found a hen's nest full of eggs, and then told the old man:

"You's up wid de race, you is?"

"Dat I am, niggers; and when dem publicans reconstrues dat dere freedman bank den I'm gwine ter believe dat dey knos dere business—but not befo', yer heah me!"

Church Steps Poetry.

The following is respectfully dedicated to all those whom it may concern. It is one of those poetic fights, as it indicates on its face, too lofty to be frequent. The lines are not original:

Dress, brothers, dress with caire,
Dress for the girl with the yellow haire;
Stand at the door of the church stare,
And watch the girl with yellow haire
With pull-back dress and withing aire;
Twirl your mustache and frizzle your haire,
Make yourself a fool—ae you aire—
And disgust the girl with the yellow haire
By idiocy pictured in your melancholy aire,
And you'll never win the smiles of the faire.
Dress, brothers, dress with caire,
But you can't win the girl with your idiot stare.

A good story is told of Spurgeon. His habit is to shut himself up on Saturdays. One Saturday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to the servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered, and the following returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with his Master."

An Irishman in Iowa was bitten by a rattlesnake, but the liberal use of a neighbor's whisky cured him. The next day he was seen walking slowly on the prairie, and looking earnestly for something. He was asked what he was looking for. "For the boite of a snake," was his reply.

A little boy pranced up to his mother one day and said: "Ma, haven't I been real good since I've begun goin' to Sunday school?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling," she replied again. "Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same."

An Irish student was once asked what was meant by posthumous works. "They are such works," says Paddy, "as a man writes after he is dead."

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S JEWELRY STORE.

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Walking Canes, Musical Boxes, SILVER PLATED WARE, Fine Cutlery, Thermometers, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

AUTOGRAPH AND W..ATING ALBUMS

AT THE BOOK STORE

WHITE WASH BRUSHES,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner ots. Apply at the

BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, With single and double Harness.
SULKY,
WAGON, One horse.

Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS.

GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP,
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,

For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President..
P LASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF



INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. **Encourage Home Institutions.**

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N C

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

FINE GIFT BOOKS.

Mabel Martin, by Whittier.
The Shepherd Lady, by Jean Ingelow.
Swiss Pictures.
Italian Pictures.
Spanish Pictures.
"Those Holy Fields."
The Sea and its Wonders.
Allibone's Poetical Quotations.
Allibone's Prose Quotations.
Carleton's Farm Ballads.

The British Poets in Fancy Holiday Binding, and a general stock of the BEST BOOKS for general reading, at the BOOKSTORE.

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

GO TO THE

BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

WINSTON, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD.
ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.
CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.
DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS.

NEW NOVELS, PICTURES, BOOKS,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books Black Glazep Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE,

J. H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO. CIGARS.

PAINTING

AND

PAPER HANCING.

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that I am prepared to do all kinds of House Painting in the very best and latest styles. All kinds of Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Terms either by the day or contract. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH M. GIBBINS.
Slem, N. C., Septemer 18th 1875.

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved

MEDICAL INHALER

FOR SALE AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM, N. C.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. TREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and unadulterated, as cheap as the cheapest, at

Zevely's Drug Store,

embracing

GROUND CINNAMON,
" CLOVES,
" PEPPER,
" GINGER,
" MUSTARD.

In fact all SPICES usually kept in the Stores. Also

ESSENCES

of Cinnamon, Ginger, Lemon, Peppermint, and all other ESSENCES usually kept in stores, to be had at ZEVELY'S STORE, for the same price that inferior articles are sold at elsewhere. My essences are twice the strength of those found elsewhere.

Call at Zevely's Store.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper.
Great bargain are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.



CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 47 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	2 07 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 19 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 50 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 55 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	4 35 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 05 p m
" Co. Shops,	7 58 a m	L've 8 53 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	11 15 a m	Arr. 5 05 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	1 45 p m	L've 2 20 p m

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